ioned people call tempting Providence

both won and lost, and altogether played credit-

ably, as is shown by their winning score of 125

Entries for Mr. KEEP's starving match

are said to be already numerous; but that it is

easier to boast than to fast is shown by the fate

of the young Lyons physician who undertook

to go without eating for fifteen days, and gave

out at the end of a week. Enforced starvation

from indigestion, illness, or loathing of food is

one thing, and the voluntary starvation of a

With Gen. PHELPS's nomination the list of

candidates for the Presidency is believed to be

complete. They are all Generals: Gen. W. S.

HANCOCK, Democrat; Gen. Dr. G. GARFIELD, Re-

publican ; Gen. J. B. WEAVER, Greenbacker ; Gen.

N. Dow, Prohibitionist; Gen. J. W. PHELPS, Anti-

POLITICAL CORRUPTION FUNDS.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Judge Porter, the Republican candidate for

Governor in Indiana, has been assessed or politely re-quested to pay over ten thousand dollars, or nearly the whole salary of the office for a full term, to elect himself.

If he pays the money, he will then just have begun his contributions to the contest. He must give two months'

time to daily stumping, caucusing and parleying with political mercenaries, bleed in purse wherever he ap-

pears, and after all his efforts and obedience to the ex-

actions of professional politicians, he has more than an even chance to be defeated. On the other side, Mr. Eng-lan, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, whose in-come is a hundred thousand a year, is expected to draw

upon his capital for a twelvemonth for food and raiment, while the Democracy appropriate his income to be put where it will do the most good. English has the advan-

tage over Porter, in the fact that he is Chairman of his

State Committee, and will direct the expenditure of his

gle, it is quite within the range of probability that both

may have only defeat for their expenditure and pains

To assume that any such use of money means an honest election on either rade would be an unmitigated confes-sion of idiocy. It is accepted on both sides that the party

that can spend its money to the best advantage and cheat the most all round the board will be victorious. The Union Republican Club of this city, composed very

largely of professional politicians, and officered and led

mainly by those who live by public patronage, have de-cided to raise from filters to twenty thousand dollars for what they call legitimate campaign expenses. The Union

League will be expected to exceed the Union Club in its

contribution; the local clobs will all have the pleasure of responding to the campaign collecter, and the Federal and municipal officials, police contractors, and expect-

ants will all be required to respond liberally for party

meets. In addition to these contributions, the State Com-mittee will collect vigorously from merchants and busi-ness men and politicians throughout the State, and add

its large fund to the sinews of political war; and the Na

tional Committee will be compelled to come to the aid of the party with millions of documents and cash wherever an emergency stares the managers in the face. Aito-

gether there will be expended on the Republican side in

Pennsylvania not less than two hundred thousand dol-lars by general organizations, and quite another hundred thousand will be expended in the local contests by local

candidates and their friends. The Democrats will spend

less than one-third as much, simply because they can't get it. If they could command a sum equal to the Re-publican contributions, they would dive as deep and

ome up as dirty in the pools of political corruption as

their opponents, but necessity is often the parent of po-litical virtue, as the Democrats well know. In 1800, when Republicanism achieved the grandest

nctory of its history in Pennsylvania, the entire ex-

penses of the Republican State Committee were \$12,000, and \$2,000 of that were paid for rent and \$3,000 for print

ng. In addition to that amount, the Republican National

Committee contributed \$4,500 to a dezen Congressional districts, but the aggregate amount collected and ex-pended by the general organization of the party did not reach \$17,000. Money could not then be collected from

the merchants, bankers, and business men of Philadel

phia. It was not then reputable in city circles to be a Republican, and most of those who contributed did it claudestinely, and specially requested that they should

be unknown to the world as aiding the Republican cause

Republicanism was then a matter of honest conviction, and, as a rule, Republican voters looked to their own

ioney himself; but when both have been bled to the tmost they will stand, and fretted through a long strug-

healthy appetite is another thing.

against the 118 of the crack Hamilton Club.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880.

Amusements To-day.

Daly's Theatre—The Thire. Haverly's Theatre—Pan on the Relief. Matines. Keater & Bial's Concert H - H — Concert. Riadison Square Theater—Hass Rule. Metrapolitan Concert Hall, Broodway, tik av. and that s V blo's Garden-The Pinnik, Matines, New York Aquaylum-II, M. S. Finalers, Matines, Ninadard I bentre-One Gertemon Primile Thentre Comique—Muligas Guerd Picnie, Matines, Wollack'n Thentre-Gios Golden, Window Thentre-A Colorated Case, Matines,

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEERLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government. Through ut the Pres idential canyon of 1890 The Sen will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be Beying that the evils which have so long teset the country can be enred only by a change of the party in power, it rill support for President and Vice-President, Hascock and Exquern, the nonthrees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promuse of keep-ting the National Legislature out of the grip of trand, bribery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all thuse who sympathize with our purpose, we com-In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with

us, we will send Tun WREELY SUN to clubs, or single sub scribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the Presidential election. Raise clubs in every school district.

Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the Address THE SUN, New York City

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From his Own Secon Testimony before the Pohind Committee Jun. 14, 1873. I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Contit Middler or of the Union Pacific Rullroad,

nor any distincts or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Garfield's Testimon

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Modifier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend In bonds and sold them for minety-seven per cent. and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left : balance of \$320. This sum was paid over to Mr. Gardeld by a check on the Sorgeant at Arms, and Mr. Garffeld then underwood this sum was the balance of dividends after saying to the stock. From the New York Times, 3th, 10, 1873.

Messrs. Kelley and Gardeld present a most distressis figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Cakes Ames may have reocceded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishener of the net. as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer suce to the matter which has been contradicted. The nonmittee distinctly rejects the testimony of exercil of the possibers. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under outh is morelly, if not logally,

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mebilier stock from Case

James A. Gardeld of Ohio had ten shares; never paid Sollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation b man, he was anxione to have considered as a loan from

Mr. Oakes Ames to himself. Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituants, and by evasious and falsehoods confessed the trans

wilou to be disgraceful, From the New York Treams, Feb. 20, 1972

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he wa met alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery the guen scho score bribed should go with him

The Democratic Quarrel in Virginia. The Democrats of Virginia have two com-Payers, and the other by a faction known as the Readjusters. It is believed that these two branches of the Virginia Democracy divide the party very near the middle. If these tickets remain in the field till November, there is hardly a doubt that the cleven electoral votes of that State will be given to Republicans will cheerfully spend all the money they think necessary to prevent the withdrawal of either set of these rival Democratic candidates. Whether the committee will succeed in keeping the breach open till the close of the campaign, remains to be seen.

Let the Democracy of the country assume for the argument's sake that in consequence of this quarrel GARFIELD will carry the entire South could aggregate only 127, which would be 58 votes short of the number requisite to a choice.

Where might Gen. HANCOCK expect to get these 58 votes? New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut could give him only 50. In that case he would have to look elsewhere among the Northern and Western States for the balance. Little reliance can be placed upon the two Pacific States. The Democrats foolishly threw them away in 1876, and it is quite possible for them to repeat the blunder. This aspect of the contest clearly demon-

strates the duty of the Democrats to put forth every exertion to carry both Indiana

and Ohio in October. Republican Ring Rule.

It may be prudent for Gen. GRANT to keep silent under the charges of McDonald connecting him with complicity in the Whiskey Ring, because he thereby avoids controversy, and possibly additional exposure. But silence, if it does not signify consent, at least leaves him in a sad predicament. The general facts stated by Mc-DONALD are well known, and the details now given are only so many links by which they are bound together.

If there were nothing but the testimony of McDonald to sustain these grave accusations, they might perhaps be whistled down the wind as the vengeance of a disappointed man. But the corroborative proofs are contained in the acts of Gen. GRANT himself, in his personal endeavors to protect the Whiskey Ring and to save BABCOCK from con-

viction when on trial at St. Louis. Gen. GRANT directed Mr. PIERREPONT as Attorney-General to issue a circular to the District Attorneys who were then prosecuting the Whiskey Rings, virtually forbidding them from taking the testimony of accomplices, who might be willing to testify for immunity from punishment. A copy of that circular was furnished to EMORY STORES, counsel for Bancock, and present champion of GARFIELD, and published in order to deter witnesses from going upon the stand

against Barcock and others. All the evidence of BABCOCK's guilt procured by the Treasury Department was furnished to the President on his demand,

Ex-Senator HENDERSON, who had been employed to assist the prosecution of the whiskey cases, was removed at the most critical moment for an honest effort to discharge his duty, and upon the false pretext that he had reflected upon the President.

Mr. BRISTOW, BLUFORD WILSON, and ex-Senator Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, were all driven out of office for no other reason than that they were honest in their endeavors to break up the corrupt combinations, whereby the Treasury was robbed of millions every year, and the public service was debauched by officials intrusted with the collection of the revenues. The pardons of Joyce and McDonald, though deferred by necessity, were in the same line of collusion. All these acts emanated from the White House, and were done by the express order of President GRANT.

About the guilt of BABCOCK there never was the least moral doubt; and though acquitted at St. Louis, the verdiet may be said to have been procured by the exertions of the President, and by the perversion of testimony that should have been used for his conviction. The letters now published by McDonald only serve to strengthen the belief of Barcock's direct, full, and profitable connection with the Ring from the very start of that thieving conspiracy. It is a disgrace to the service that this venal and dishonored officer, who never dared to ask for a court of inquiry except when it was intended to interfere with his criminal prosecution in the civil courts, should still be employed on regular public duty, allowed to mingle on an equality with honorable men, and to draw large pay when he should be cracking stone in the penitentiary.

The Whiskey Ring was originally organized to provide funds for carrying on Republican campaigns, and to aid in the election of GRANT. It expanded into large proportions, and millions were stolen and divided among the subsidized officials, newspapers, and politicians. The Army Ring, the Navy Ring, the Post Office Ring, the Patent Ring, the Land Ring, the Washington Ring, the Customs Ring, the Indian Ring, the Pension Ring, and other Rings were all conducted on the same footing. It was an organized system of robbery in all the departments, applied in the name of the party to elect Presidents, Governors, Senators, and Representatives, and beyond that object to divide the spoils among favorites.

The form of this system has changed under HAYES, but the substance of it continues in full force. Syndicates, pet banks, and Treasury combinations have succeeded to Rings, with still greater profits for the beneficiaries. Contracts, jobs, and collusion are just as common as ever, and at no former time has the public patronage been so openly prostituted to partisan uses as it now is The roll of secondrels, forgers, perjurers, and thieves, who were paid and pensioned for their services in stealing the Presidency, is the most infamous in the history of civilized government. These felons are now drawing a third of a million in annual salaries, as a direct reward for their crimes.

The whole machinery of the Government in all its branches; an army of more than a hundred thousand officeholders; the power of the Treasury in its vast ramifications; the enormous patronage and forced assessments in all the departments, are openly enlisted to maintain the party in power which has committed these offences, and to perpetuate corrupt misrule by the election of GARFIELD.

The Country Wants Pence.

In 1876 the redoubtable KILPATRICK was striving in vain to get up a political revival in Indiana. Disheartened at the teeble effect produced by his speeches, he wrote to HAYES that the thing needed was a "bloody shirt campaign and plenty of money."

That was the Republican cry in 1868 and in 1872, when GRANT was the candidate. And now in 1880, fifteen years after the close of the civil war, when everybody wants peace, but those politicians who live by agitation, the old cry is revived and intensified.

And should the organization survive until 4, the Logans, the BLAINES presented by a faction called the Debt the CONELINGS, and other stalwarts will be found rehashing the same stories and preaching anew the gospel of hate.

The election of Gen. HANCOCK would soon finish this sectional crusade, which has been kept up solely in the interest of leaders that would fall into obscurity without it. Hundreds of millions of dollars would not pay GARPIELD. In this view of the situation, the the money cost of a partisan agitation, whose fruits have been discord and distrust between the North and the South, to the serious interruption of business relations, and injury to trade in all its branches.

Merchants, manufacturers, and mechan ics have all felt the damaging effects of a pernicious contention, the aim of which is to keep people apart who ought to be united and engaged in the common work of ex-Virginia. In that event HANCOCK's vote in | tending the national prosperity. The managers of the Republican party rely exclusively upon this sectional issue as their last hope of retaining possession of power.

But they were left in a great minority upon that test in 1876, and unless all the signs are false that minority will be still greater in 1880.

The Indian Territory Raiders.

The question whether the laws designed for the protection of the Indian Territory can be violated with impunity, will now soon be settled. Last week PAYNE and five of his associates were sent under guard from Caldwell to Fort Smith, there to be turned over to the United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas. Marshal DELL has also been asked by Indian Agent Dyer of the Quapaw Agency to take charge of Joseph Howe, who was arrested by the troops for invading the Quapaw

lands in the Indian Territory. It is noticeable that only those interlopers of Payne's party have been turned over to Marshal DELL who were also with PAYNI in his first inva-lon, last spring. The others, comprising three-fourths of the whole, have been released. This action may seem strange, but there is warrant for it in the Revised Statutes, which make the following

provisions: SECTION 2.147. The Superintendent of Indian affair and the Indian agents and sub-agents shall have author-ity to remove from the Indian country all persons found there is contrary to law , and the President is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in a

SEC 2.148. It any person who has been removefrom the Indian country shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian country, he shall be

liable to a renalty of one thousand dollars. Here it is evident that the statutes contemplate the removal of interlopers, in the first instance, without fine or other penalty; and the infliction of the specified fine on a repetition of the offence. And this is the real reason, doubtless, why the arrest of PAYNE and his gang last spring was not followed by more foreible measures; it also explains the release of the greater part

of his second party. But in the same chapter of the Revised Statutes there is another section under which it would seem that the first raid into and was then communicated to STORRS by | the Territory could have been punished, and him to aid in Bancock's defence. That was | under which all the filibusters of the sechis way of letting "no guilty man escape." ond gang could also have been made to

suffer for their attempt. Section 2,134 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

"Every foreigner who shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the Department of the Interior superintendent, agent, or sup-agent of Indian Affairs, or fficer of the United States commanding the nearest mil itary post on the frontiers, or who shall remain inten-tionally therein after the expiration of such passport, shall be list is to a penalty of one thousand dollars. Every such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to

It is of course clear that both of PAYNE's parties were without the proper passports, since if they had had them they would have been exempt from arrest. Hence they were apparently liable to the penalty of one thousand dollars, without waiting for a second offence. Still, the statutes leave a loophole of escape for some of the offenders, and they are entitled to its benefits.

The Revised Statutes themselves provide to a certain extent for the jurisdiction of the civil authorities over offences like that of PAYNE: but some treaty questions have been involved in the case, requiring care in the mode of prosecution to be instituted. It is highly important for the peace of the Territory that its inviolability should be settled now by judicial decision. It was said last month that a number of raiding parties in Texas and along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Kansas Pacific railroads were ready to follow PAYNE had the latter been unmolested, and that even at such distant points as Effingham and Maron, in Illinois, the scheme had taken root. Making an example of PAYNE and his few followers will have a salutary effect.

A Republican Prophecy.

One of the ablest of our Republican journals is the Commercial of Buffalo. Its ability ometimes rises to the prophetic degree. Speaking of James A. Garrield and the other Congressmen who with him took the Credit Mobilier bribe, the Commercial, on March 1, 1873, used language befitting a newspaper of eminence and character.

"When," said the Commercial, respecting Gen. GARFIELD and his associates in guilt, when those who have betrayed the confidence reposed in them come up for trialif they ever dare to do it-THEY WILL BE RE-JECTED AS WICKED AND UNPROFITABLE PUB-LIC SERVANTS."

Now the people have to pass upon the most conspicuous of these betrayers of their confidence. Of all the Credit Mobilier bribe takers GARFIELD was the worst-except, perhaps, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Is it possible that the judgment should be other than the Commercial predicted at the time? Can it be anything else than the rejection of James A. Garfield as a "wicked and unprofitable public servant?"

Hancock and Garfield-We Must Judge the Future by the Past.

HANCOCK is no chicken-GARFIELD is no chicken. Both these men some time ago passed the point of middle life, and both have fixed and established character. They have for a long time been in official positions where their conduct could be observed by all.

How do they compare? Gen. HANCOCK has never violated a trust but has intelligently and scrupulously performed his duties, however delicate and however arduous they may at times have

Gen. GARPIELD, while a member of Congress, has received money under circumstances leaving no doubt that it was paid in the expectation that it would influence his

fficial course. Under these circumstances, which of the

two to choose? HANCOCK, of course.

Supposed Conversation Between John Sherman and Garfield.

SHERMAN-It was a most treacherous act n you, Gen. GARFIELD, when I confided my interests to your care and sent you to Chi engo as my chosen and fast friend, to betray your trust and use the very power I had put in your hands to defeat me and

GARPIELD-Now, SHERMAN, you do not half appreciate me. I combine all that is nonest in you, all that is noble in GRANT, all that is lovable in BLAINE. That is how my

character comes to be perfect. SHERMAN-You were false to me, your friend, and if elected will be false to the country. Begone!

The following note, which we received yesterday from a gentleman of this city, merits

consideration: "Sim: Some time are you surrested that Hancrez and armin would be a good ticket for Republicans to vote, will vote that ticket if you will tell me how to do it "Responsan."

As yet there is no means of voting such a ticket. It cannot be done without the previous comination of a list of electors pledged to sup-

port those two candidates. The same end. nowever, may substantially be accomplished by voting for Hancock and English. It is true that so far as the candidate for Vice-President is concerned, this will not suit the views of hose Republicans who wish to give their suffrages to Gen. HANCOCK, but do not wish to break entirely off from their party. Their main purpose, however, will be fully achieved in the election as President of a patriotic man on whose character there is no blot of dishonor or of shame.

In the accounts of the recent great races of St. Julien and Maud S, at the Rochester Driving Park there is very confident dealing with those exceedingly small portions of time known as quarter seconds. When tens of thousands of dollars change hands, as at Rochester, on quarer seconds, and, as elsewhere, on eighths of sec ends, no wender that some men find that it takes a very little time to less a great deal of moner. No wonder, also, that they sometimes question the accuracy of subdivisions of time so minute that the eye, the hand, and the mechanism of the watch must all act with absolute perfection in order to avoid the error of at least in eighth of a second.

Whether Mr. W. B. CURTIS'S "Unknown." who is to walk against HOWELL for the ASTLEY belt in England next November, will be able to oring back the belt can better be surmised when his unknown qualities become known. It is evident that there are several pedestrians not anonymous who seem capable of performing that feat, among them being the two colored brothron, HART and PRORAM, and especially the former, if he is sufficiently recovered from his

After Inspecting Princeton College, Drs JANEWAY and HUNT report that the grounds and buildings are now in good sanitary order. and that parents and guardians can send their boys back without fear. They also report that the fever which broke up the college was not r visitation of Gop, but an exhalation of improperly constructed and neglected drains and cess That is to say, several bright young lads ost their lives because the trustees and learned professors to whose care they had been intrusted forgot the plainest and most imporaive of their duties.

At last the Gravesend people have waked up to the necessity of doing something about the Concy Island sewerage. It is true that the awakening does not come too late, but there is no time to be lost. The Gravesend Houlth Offleer does not exaggerate the fact when he says cor does not exaggerate the fact when he says that in the vicinity of some of the larger hotels the air and water have been poisoned to an extent sufficient to produce a pestilence; and every day adds to the evil and the danger. It

matters are permitted to remain as they are THE VIRGINIA BEADJUSTERS. until another summer, it will be what old-fash-

RICHMOND, Aug. 14.—The State of Virginia n the present political canvass seems to hold a There is evidence of the revival of cricket rather uncertain position. She was ranked in the unprecedented fact that three clubs, the among the Democratic States until the result of the last State election was known, in which a contest over the debt question buried for the Young America, the Staten Island, and the Longwood, have visited Canada this summer. The Philadelphians were, of course, every-where successful; the New Yorkers everywhere time old political distinctions. What she is now no one can well define. had the opposite experience; the Bostonians

Since the Conservative defeat the combination through which that defeat was brought about should give political character to the State, and no doubt it would do so if the elements of that party still adhered together. But the components of the Readjuster party having of late pretty generally fallen away from each other, there appears now only a fragment to bear the name. It would be hardly proper, therefore, to term Virginia a Readjuster State, even if the name had any significance in national politics.

The Readjuster party, a motley association, established upon no one central principle upon which all its members could agree, dissolves now very naturally so soon as the old issues arise again. The Republicans, who lent it so much of their strength, were urged to that course by motives of expediency. Being in a hopeless minority, they aided a schism in the controlling party in the State in the hope of building up their own organization upon the

ruins of the Democracy. The Virginia Republican dared not espouse n his own behalf the cause of repudiation, for political honesty has always been the boast of he Republican party at large. But "adversity often acquaints a man with strange bed-fel-lows." In his desolation, the Republican met the disappointed office-seeker of the other party. Both being hungry for office, they combined in a common cause, content to ride any

hobby that might carry them into power. These were the two types of the Virginia Readjuster. They were both insincere upon the actual question of the canvass; for, be ing men of some intelligence, they must have been aware of their utter inability to impair the condition of the bondholders They knew that under the provisions of the act by virtue of which the bonds were issued, the State was committed to a solemn contract with the bondholders. They knew that this was no mere matter of legislation which the State was at liberty to repeal or amend at its sole option from time to time. They knew that by the operation of Art. 1, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States the consent and cooperation of the bondholders would be necessary to the "rendjust-

ment" of the Virginia debt. They know all this, because it is no question over which the fancy of politicians may wander at will. It is a question adjudicated time and again by the Supreme Court of the United States. The case of Keith agt. Clarke, decided in that court, presented a question very similar to those at issue in Virginia, but the decision was made so short a time back that, had it been the first of its kind promulgated by that high court, we might imagine that our Readjuster friends had not had seasonable notice of the

friends had not had seasonable notice of the law. The facts of the case of Woodcuff agt. Trapnal (10 Howard, 190), however, bear a stronger snalogy still to those out of which the Readjusters have made a political question. The facts were these:

The State of Arkansas in 1834 passed a law, according to which the notes of a certain bank therein named were made researched at par for taxes. The law was reposled in 1845, and a tender to the State agreeably to the first law was thereafter refused. The matter was taken before the courts, and the following points were urged by the State in defence of its position:

First-as the State had voluntarily made the notes receivable for taxes, there was no contract involved in its action.

Second-That one Legislature cannot make a law binding upon those that simil succeed it. A review of the whole question was had by the United States Supreme Court upon briefs submitted by Mr. Sebastian in advocacy of the points above stated, and by Messrs. Lawrence and Reverdy Johnson in opposition to them, and the case was decided adversely to the State, Justice McLean, in giving the opinion of the court said: court, said:

Court, said:

A State can no more impair by legislation the obligation of its own contracts than it can impair the obligations of the contracts of individuals. We naturally lock
for the action of a severeign State to be characterized by
a more scruppilous regard to justice and high morality
than betomes to the ordinary francations of individuals.
The obligation of the State of Arkansas to receive the
notes of the bank in payment of itselets is much stronger
than the case of an individual guarantee.

the derivable, bankers, and suchess me of Philadels Impublican, and note of these was contributed that the publication and not of these was contributed that the publication and note of the same of a surveyal have the characterisative and contributed that they should have been accorded to the beaution of a surveyal have the characterisative and a size and the surveyal sources and the publication and the surveyal sources and the surveyal sources and the surveyal sources and the surveyal sources and the publication and the publication and a risk in new. With all the skirty expected was publicated to the surveyal sources and the publication and the surveyal sources and the publication are now in appearing the surveyage and the publication are now in appearing to the publication are now in appearing the surveyage and the publication are now in appearing the surveyage and the publication are now in appearing to the publication are now in a special sources and the surveyage an

of the promises they had made, the Readjuster Legislature adjourned deaving its duties unperformed), in the hope of an extra session and more pay.

Have not the designs of the Readjusters now become manifest? They wanted office, not for the purpose of conducting healthy legislation, but for the emoluments that office brings. They wanted, moreover, to keep the debt question in agitation for speculative purposes. The coveted power was obtained at last, and it profitted the leaders from Mahone down; but the benefits were few that accrued to the desided tools through whose suffrages power had been obtained.

And now this headlong chase after office seems destined to be their ruin. The Presidential canvass being upon us, our Readjuster friends find themselves in a dilemma, for, which hesitining to dissolve their organization and hazard the spoils of office in the State, they list after the flesh-pots in Washington.

The defection of the negroes, who early in the canvass went back to old political traditions, deprived them of their chief reliance. Without the negroes, a majority would have been impossible for them in 1879, and now, in the midst of the national canvass, it is as impossible to recruit their ranks with white material. Some

prived them of their chief reliance. Without the negroes, a majority would have been impossible for them in 1879, and now, in the midst of the national canvass, it is as impossible to recruit their ranks with white material. Some one must become President and distribute patronage, and—alas, for our civil service—patronage, and—alas, for our civil service—patronage never strikes outside of party lines, The Readjusters know this, like the rest of us, and know moreover that the most they can possibly do as a party in the coming election is to open an avenue for Republican success. In that case where would the offices go? It would be unwiss to look for rewards from Garfield or forgiveness from Hancock in the event of the success of either. The Readjuster would assuredly remain out in the cold. There is wild confusion and dismay, therefore, in the Readjuster camp just now. Desertions are the rule, and hasty steppings hither and thither under the banner of the older organizations.

Have the Republicans, true to their designs, profiled by the defection they aided so well, and grown into the justy proportions of a majority party? Facts certainly do not point that way. Faithful as of old to the teachings of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, the Old Dominion will hold her own in November in defence of Democracy. In this great struggle with biatant dishonesty and corruption, all know how bravely she has fought. She asks now that all may rely upon her. She promises to do her duty, and, God being with her, she will do it.

A BIRD'S GRIPP

A year or so ago a little girl living near

kable Conduct of a Bove whose Mute was Killed by a Locomotive.

the line of the Eric Railway, two miles from Rathboneville, N. Y., was presented with a pair of doves. They were in the habit of flying about in the vicinity. One day, three weeks ago, they were flying across the railway track when the male bird came into collision with the smoke stack of the Pacific express, which passes the spot about 7 o'clock in the morning. The bird was killed by the shock, and instantis thrown out of the sight of its mate. The female circled about the spot for a few minutes, in evident amazement at the sudden disappearance of her mate. She then flew to a mile post near by, and for a long time gave utterances to the mournful notes characteristic of the dove. Suddenly she seemed to realize what had carried the male from her sight, and she rose in the air and flew swiftly in the direction the train had gone. She did not return until about noon. She alighted at her cote, where she romained the rest of the day, uttering her plaintive cries. Next morning, inst before 7 o clock, she was seen to fly away, and take a position on the mile post near the spot where she last saw her mate the day before. When the express train came along she flew at the locomotive, hovered about the smoke stack, and around the cab, as if looking for her mate. She accompanied the locomotive for a mile or so, and then returned to her cote. Every day since then she has repeated this strange conduct. She goes to her lookout for the train at precisely the same time each morning, and waits until the train comes along, no matter how late it may be. She never goes lutther than about a mile with the train, returning then to her cote, and mourning piteously all day. thrown out of the sight of its mate. The female

From the Brooklyn Eagle

The incident I am about to relate was told me by one of the men whose names figured prominently in the investigation of Credit Mobilier, and who had dealings with Oakes Ames at the time Garfield, Kelley, Scotield, Collax, Wilson, Patterson, Logan, and others were in his employ.

"You remember," said my informant, "that Garfield went before the Poland Committee and denied, upon oath that he had ever owned a share of Credit Mobilier or had received a dollar from Ames. When he made this denial, it was not expected that Ames would give away any of the boys. The pressure exerted upon him was too Ereat, however, and he produced his memorandum book with the statement of Garfield's account in that gentleman's hundwriting. Doesn't it seem strange that the innocent Garfield slould not have promptly appeared before the committee a second time and explained away the damaging testimony of Ames? Well, he came mighty near doing it. Not that he could have explained anything, but, as I said before, he came mighty near going argain before the committee. The truth is, the committee had well nigh determined to make Garfield a scapegoat of the affair, along with Ames and Brooks. Garfield heard that he was to be called a serge cross-examination would bring out the truth. He was in a terrible state of mind. In this dilemma he went to Biaine, who was then Speaker of the House, and possessed un-

a severe cross-examination would bring out the truth. He was in a terrible state of mind. In this dilemma he went to Blaine, who was then Speaker of the House, and possessed unbounded influence with his party associates. I have been told by different persons, who knew the facts, that Garfield, with tears in his eyes, begged Blaine to save him from the exposure which hung over his head. Blaine, out of the goodness of his heart, consented, and a candidate for the Presidency was saved to the Republican party.

Considerable surprise has been expressed at the conduct of Senator Conking toward the Republican party.

Considerable surprise has been expressed at the conduct of Senator Conking toward the Republican party.

Considerable surprise has been expressed at the conduct of Senator Conking toward the Republican eandidate for President. Democratic newspapers have carolled giectully over the fact that he did not participate in the late conference of Republican leaders at the Fitch Avenue Hotel. He avoided the conference for two reasons: One that he did not wish to be misninged by the public; the other his intense personal aversion to Garfield.

His private comments upon the Republican nomination have been most severe. He has in the most sarcastic manner expressed his reget at the paucity of honest men in the Republican party which made the nomination of Garfield necessary. He has expressed his sympathy with the Republican press of the country, which, on the day after the nomination was made, compelled them to defend a man accused of grave crimes. He has described the forments of good Republicans, suffering the nightmare in their sleep for fear lest, when they awaken, some new charge of dishonesty or fraud should appear against their candidate in the morning newspapers. Yet Mr. Conkling will do what he can to secure the election of Garfield and Arthur in New Yerk State in November. It is not the men—at least not Garfield and because their places if the Recombican ennediates should be defeated. It is Mr. Conkling's du An Appent to Major Bundy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will Major indy kindly furnish the translation of "Casar's Gauopery: Casar's Commentaries, Book Lt, which darfield made by writing the words on sine of paper and moving the ships as and until they came into order? Isn't Major think in or the game of Futeen?

Normora, N.Y., Aug. 15.

Respectfully Off red to the Republican Sing on Campaign. When worthy, thrifty Brother Ames Prepared his patriotic cames, Which seen became so widely known, And Brother Carfield took his share,

We heard that model statesman swear It was intended as a loan. We know it was a loan, Though men may blame, and seek to shame That dear, good man, ochone! He still can swear, as then and there,

Can swear it was a loan. When had De Golyer tried to place To make committeemen at rec. And Brother Garfield got his pay

We heard that plous statesman *-y It was intended as a fee. We know it was a fee. Though some may pout, and seem to doubt How such a thing can be, There Garfield stance, and shows his hands

And swears it was a lee. The bloody shirt we used to flaunt, Our lunner mider glorious Grant. Was borne in many a stubborn fight; And now we rates that flag again, Nor care for those misgaided men Who call the sauguine garment white

We know that shirt is red. Without its aid, we are arraid, The party's hopes are dead;
And so once more, as oft before, We swear that shirt is red.

Cramps, edic, choiers muchus, sour stomach, diar-rhogs, and syschery are specific cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Raleam. It removes all boreness of the how-els, quest the atomach, and restores its natural action. As a tamly remedy for many effections of the bowels, prevalent among children and adults in the stimmer mouths, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, periocity sale, and easily administered— dis.

-An aged woman died in Philadelphia m fright at seeing her son and a burglar in conf -The Chicago Spiritual Journal explains at Tanner did not really fast. Impalpable spiri

im imperceptible food. -A little Rochester boy said, "Let's play utcher," and carried out the suggestion by chopping off

one of his companion's toes. -Salvini will speak Italian during his our next winter in this country, while the superdinals parts in Shakespeare's tragedies will be in English. -A physician in Pierce County, Wiscon-

sin, hired two pugilists to accompany him on a collection tour, and every man who could pay, but wou'dn't, wa soundly whipped. -Gustave Doré is engaged upon a picture painted on a colossal scale like the majority of his Scrip-tural subjects, and illustrating the text, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

-The Rev. Charles Dana Barrows of Lowell, Masa, took some of his friends out on a coaching excursion. He drove very fast, the day was hot, and the exercise killed one of the horses, while the

-Tourists just returned from Iceland re ort that beautiful weather was experienced both to the orth and south of Iceland, and the hay crops look much better than they have been for a number of years. See eral of the tourists made the ascent of Mount Recia.

The Rev. Ira C. Billman, an eminent

pastor at Jackson, Mich., has parted from his wife; but he has directed his church to send half his salary to her, and has fully satisfied his congregation that he is in the right. There was no other woman in the case, as has -Considering the number of passengers

transported, the list of kided and wounded on the rap-roads of Great Britain is exceedingly small. Last year there were only 160 passengers killed and 1,307 wounder and this included 73 who were killed by the falling o the Tay Bridge -A friend of Clara Bagnal of Toronto dressed himself to represent a ghost, and presented him-self before her. She was of a nervous temperament, and the shock proved too much for her. She fell in a ht,

only to wake a raving manisc. For six years she was bereft of reason, and now she is dead. -A man threw a stone at a dog in Galves. ton. An old negro toddled out of the house and said:
"It's lucky loah you, white man, dat de Gineral ain't aj
home." "What General?" "Gen. Dollypimple, ob da
Galboston Divishun of de Grand Army of Occupation of

Mezzico. You is foolin' wid a cyclone, chile. -The Paris Temps gives some details of the recently much disputed question of the existence of Heine's manuscript memoirs. It appears that the poet's ther, now a wealthy baron at Vienna, has acknowle edged, after long silence, that he possesses them, and he protests that they shall never be published, on the ground that his brother left him this injunction.

-There can be no late sleeping in Lowell. There is a general ringing of the factory bells at 4% in the morning. This is for the boarding-house keepers, who are expected to arise at this time to prepare the morning neal. One hour later the bells ring again, this time to call the operatives to breakfast; and in fifty min-

ites more the ringing is repeated to summon to work. -A comparative table of the different temperatures in the principal cities of Inly within the last fortnight of July shows that the greatest heat has been experienced in Sarimia, at Sassari, where the thermometer rose to 162° Fabr. Then follow Forgia, 190°; Caserta, 97°; Udine, Milan, Florence, and Pian. 83° to 95°. In Genoa the thermometer never rose above 80° -The cheapest recent Parliamentary elec-

tion in Great Britain was that of Mr. J. Brinton, M. P. a. his second election for Kulderminster inter his accept ance of the Chiltern Hundreds, for reasons explained at the time), and the total amount is £26 17s. 61. The Hems are: Returning officer and town cterk's fee, £14 1%; ad printing, £11 4a.; bill posting, £1. At the general election
Mr. Brinton's expenses amounted to £1,000.

—A Paris merchant, who has been several imes robbed by untaithful cashiers, has invented un in

allible test of competency. The cashier presents him self, offers his services, shows his reference. Then the merchant: "Show me how you would erase a mistake in your figures." The aspiring cashier sets to work with eraper, ink eraser, and what not, and if he succeeding destroying all trace of the erasure be is invited to take ats hat and his leave. -The anniversary of St. Ignatius Lovola.

the founder of the Order of Jesuits, was recently cale-brated at the monastery of Loyola, in the province of Juniorzeoa, in the north of Spain, with great ceremony. More than fifty thousand Basque peasants and marsiers and several hundred aristocratic families from the reighorbood assembled to witness the local files, which consisted of dances and bull fights, after a morning devoted to high Pontifical mass, celebrated by a Cardinal and 120 ounder's shrine. -At a meeting of the Stockport Board of

Guardians in England a few days ago, attention was drawn to the practice of giving relief indiscriminately to tramps. Two instances which had just come under notice were mentioned. One was a meeting of two women who were overheard by a lady. One said, " How much has thee got to day?" The other said, "Fifteen shillings, after a good deal of rambling about. How much has thee got?" "Five shillings, but I have not been about much." Another case was that of a man who stood on one of the bridges in the barough, and ther entered a public house, had some drink, and got his cop-per changed for silver to the extent of 7a. 6d., and boast-

ed that within two hours he had collected that amount -The train which recently conveyed the Lord Mayor and his party from London to Scarberough, July 31, consisting of one engine and six carriages, left King's Cross at 1:50, and ran scaight through to Grantham, a distance of 105 miles, at an average rate of 50% miles an hour. The run from Grantham to York, 82 miles turther on, was completed by 5:36 P.M., three hours and thirty-seven minutes and a half after leaving London, allowing for a ten minutes' stop at Granthum The speed from Grantham to Newark averaged 50 miles an hour, from Grantham to Retford 58% miles, from Grantham to Doncaster 58%, from Grantham to Solby 58, and from Grantham to York 57 miles an hour. Each an average speed as this last, over 825, successive units, with three slowings down at Retford, Donessier, and Soiby, has probably never been equalled before. The 59 miles from Claypole mear Newarki to Selby were run in 60% minetes.

-The mystery of the Man in the Iron Mask is not cleared up by a recent discovery of M. Livet's. This student is well known as the editor of Loret's rays ing gasette. La Mese Historique, and of the lampoon on the wife of Mohere. It was at Nice, in the Municipal Library, that M. Livet made his discovery, such as it is. He was turning over a copy of Mohere's plays, published at Paris in 1718. On the fly leaf of the first volume were written these words: "Ce livre appartient a la Princesse de Monaco." On the first page of "L'Estourdy" the same band had written: "J'aime Monsieur de Louzous lor Lonzons, or Louzon), le masque de fer. C'est le frere du grand Roy Lois Quatorzieme -Luise de Gramont, Princesse de Monaco." Now, the Man in the Iron Mask died in 1703. The only lady of the name of Gramont who was a Princess of Monaco died in 1678, and the only Louise was a Grimaidi. Was there a mad Princess of Monaco, or s mad Mile, de Gramont who fancied herself a princes

-During the visit of the Crown Prince of Prussia to the German fleet some interesting experiments were undertaken with locomotive or fish torpodoes on the one hand and with the Hotehkiss anti-torpedo hongun on the other. The torgedo experiments were carried out against the old Barbarosas, a small weeder frigate, which some thirty years ago was the flagship of the German fleet. The torpedoes were fired from the Zietken a vessel specially constructed for offensive tor-redo warfare, of only 975 tons displacement, but fitted with engines which can drive the vessel at a speed of 1034 knots an hour. During the experiments she steamed up rapidly to within about 420 yards of the Barbarossa, and at that range first a torpedo at the latter. Twelve seconds afterward a piliar of water, in which beams and fragments of timber could be distinguished, was thrown up where the Harburossa was anchored. The bow of the latter was seen to sink, and in about six minutes the full disappeared altogether below the surface of the water. The torpede had done its work, and had torn a hole about four square yards in size in the bottom of the last remaining representative of the old distinguishment experiments with the Hot likes revolving cannon were carried out both by day and might, with the and of the electric light, against both stationary and moving far gets, and were considered to be extremely increased.

-Count Loris Melikoff, on receiving the appointment to the bigh position he holds removed to put an earl to Ninilism in a cractical to the measurement. One of the first steps coust test in measure neglects. tions with two Nihilists of high rank, who we at Fort Paul. After personally communicating with the prisoners has released them from confinement. At the same time they received a plodge from countries; that the recisions whose manues and been distinged a me prominent among the Schulists should not be in any way whatsoever. Count Xelixor admired hybrides and tenabled musual further to pender of the secrets of other persons. The quastion was further to employ these persons, who believes in intelligent but induced to a secret but the formation of the secret but intelligent but induced to a secret but the formation of the secret but intelligent but induced to a secret but the secret but intelligent but induced to a secret but the secret but t intelligent but lindge t class of persons a con-throughout Rossia, in order to reinder them have One after the other the persons were secretarized enter into arrangements in good Rossian (Area) one had a knowledge of the other's doings or store abouts. By far the larger number of persons were sont out of the country in ascreey as political agency is Rommella, Servia, Greece, and Constantinople, while others were retained on sujecus until an apportunity to em-ployment should offer. They may be seen moving about reely. In conversation with others they profess to tave Panslavism to the last, but they assert it is essential for

Russia to solve the problem of forming a union among all Slave: that being accomplished, the great measure of reform may be attempted.